man car New Orleans. There were no losses from the first two trains. The corrected list of dead is:

MRS. TALBOT (nee LONG), of Cleveland, with two or three children. CYRUS SCHICK, of Reading, and his sister-inlaw, MISS STINSON, who is a sister of Judge Stinson. Mrs. Schick saved her life by going

back into the car to secure her waterproof.

JOHN ROSS, of Jersey City.

MRS. J. B. RANNEY, of Kalamazoo, Mich.

MISS JENNIE PAULSON and MISS BRYANT, MR MYSAL manager of the Mansfield (O.) Base-ball Club.
MISS AGNES C. CHRISTMAN, of Beauregard, L. PHILLIPS (colored), porter of the Pullman MRS. SWINIFORD and daughter; MRS.

SMITH and child, of Dayton, O., where the bodies have been forwarded.

MISS HURNISH, of Dayton, O.

ANDREW EWING, of Ligonier.

MRS. MARY SWING, of Bellefoute.

Whereabouts of the Saved. PHILADELPHIA, June 6.-General Manager Pugh, of the Pennsylvania railroad, was notified to-day that the followingnamed passengers left Altoona this morning to go to Pittsburg by way of Ebens-

Mrs. C. C. Bacon, Elyria, O.; J. L. Vine, Pittsburg; Mrs. C. Martin and Mrs. A. Mar-tin, Nazareth. Pa.; D. L. Hickok and wife and M. C. Brewer and wife, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. J. Burgess, Cleveland; E. L. Shrop-shire, Comanche, Tex.; Mrs. C. H. Lefferts, shire, Comanche, Tex.; Mrs. C. H. Lefferts, Manilla, Ia.; four Chinamen from San Francisco for New York; Mr. S. A. Wilson, North Amherst, O.; H. F. Morey, Toledo, O.; P. F. Elreife, Whitney, Kan.; G. W. Johnston, Seattle, W. T.; Carrie Barber, Manilla, Ia.; Marly Thompson, Pittsburg; H. Farrar, Mexico; Mary Lewis Taylor, Indianapolis; Charles Hersen, Oshkosh, Wis.; C. Heyward, Cleveland; C. C. Converse and wife, Erie, Pa.; E. L. Nagle, Ohio; Isaac Hicks, Cleveland; Mrs. A. H. Haines; Cleveland; Mrs. Nelson, Honesdale, Ill.

land; Mrs. Nelson, Honesdale, Ill. In addition to these, the following left Bedford this morning for the East by way of Cumberland and Washington: Mrs. E. W. Halford and family, Washington; Mrs. J. W. Latta and family, Philadelphia; John Roberts, Thos. D. Finletter and Mrs. Mallone and family.

General Agent Latta is kept informed of the movements of the passengers at Altoona, but it is difficult to keep track of them, as they are continually scattering.

be entirely safe, as it was periodically inspected at short intervals by engineers connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad others to Bedford in carriages.

A train of five cars, carrying 132 east-2 o'clock this afternoon over the Pennsylvania railroad for Philadelphia. They go If that structure is not sufficiently completed to allow the train passing over it the train will run on to Sunbury. At Sunbury the passengers will be ferried across the river in the ferry steamer located there, and then they will be loaded into another train and whisked into Philadelphia, probably reaching here about midnight to-night. This is the first train to leave Altoona eastward since one week ago. It is expected that more trains will follow the one now on its way here. General Superintendent Pettit telegraphs from Altoona that Miss Agnes C. Christman, of Beaverford, and a colored Pullman porter, Phillips, who were on the second section of the day express, are missing. Miss Christman had a ticket from New Orleans to New York. They were seen to come to the front platform of the car and then go back as if to get something. It is supposed they got out of the other end of the car, in which event they were certainly washed away. Descriptions of Miss Christman have been sent to the informa-

tion bureau at Johnstown. The Mails All Saved.

NEW YORK, June 6 .- The postoffice authorities reported, yesterday, that none of the mail sent through the flooded district of Pennsylvania has been lost. Even that sent to Johnstown escaped. News was received on Tuesday night that the mail in the postal car on the train that was sidetracked at Conemaugh was rescued by clerk T. C. McGowen, who piled the most important part in a wagon and drove to Altoona. He reached Harrisburg on Tuesday morning.

J. Lowrie Bell, general superintendent of the railway mail service, said this morning that the accumulation of matter caused by the flood had all been disposed of, and that while delay in the forwarding of mail matter along some of the lines would be inevitable, the interuption had ended. He was advised by Mr. Frank Thompson, first vicepresident of the Pennsylvania railroad, that by to-morrow it was hoped that service could be resumed over that system, using the Northern Central from Harrisburg to Williamsport.

ON THE TRAIN AT CONEMAUGH.

An Aged Clergyman's Description of the Scene Before and After the Rush of Waters. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DELPHI, Ind., June 6.-Rev. J. A. Ranney who passed through the Johnstown horror, and who arrived in this city last night, after a search of four days and nights for the remains of his aged wife, who was lost, gave the following graphic account of

"At Conemaugh, two miles east of Johnstown, and thirty-five miles west of Altoona, three trains of passenger cars, some day, parlor and Pullman coaches, and a number of freight cars loaded with coal and lime, were drawn up in solid phalanx, with huge engines in the van. The mighty torrent from the mountains had to make a short curve just before it reached this solid body of human enginery and strength. This made the approach of the torrent invisible till it was so near that little warning was possible. The blow was awful for power and suddenness. Some of the engines and cars were swept from the tracks down to destruction, while the others were crowded closer together, breaking in the sides of many of the cars. Thirteen of us, strangers to each other, drew close together, and all thought death was at hand. Frail ladies showed wonderful presence of mind and suppressed their shricks. In the midst of the terror the sweet voice of a woman was lifted up and 'Nearer, my God, to Thee' was sung right there in the presence of death. We all joined in the song. A young man in the party said he felt his last hour had come, and asked me to pray for him. I said to the little company: 'This young man wants me to pray for him; let us all pray.' After prayer various passages of scripture were repeated, one lady asking, 'What is that passage of Scripture about God holding the water in the hollow of his hand?' I then repeated the first verses of the forty-sixth Psalm.

"It seemed as though the earth being moved and the mountcarried down into the sea before our eyes. We were hemmed in for more than an hour. All who remained in this car escaped. We felt that it was a miraculous deliverance. To human appearance our being saved was due to a pile of floodwood being formed in our front, thus dividing the waters and protecting us. In our number, Miss Minnie Hamilton, of Minneapolis, displayed a beautiful Christian spirit and courage.

"On Saturday morning, from the mountain side, I looked over the field of carnage. The wildest wreck and ruin was visible everywhere. It reminded me of the view of the battle-field of Resaca, just after the awful slaughter. On Sunday and Monday I repeatedly viewed Johnstown. I must say that it retained beauty in its awful desolation, for far up the mountain side, away from the valley, were many beautiful homes facing the valley of

Rev. Ranney is seventy-six years of age.

THE DAM AND ITS HISTORY.

Where the Reservoir Was Located and How It Was Transformed Into a Perilous Lake.

Philadelphia Telegraph. The center of the great disaster that has laid waste the valley of the Conemaugh is forty miles north of the Maryland State line and ninety-two miles east of Pittsburg. | and watched their neighbors go down the Here, in Cambria county, the South Fork creek finds its source in the western watershed of the Alleghany mountains. Near its mouth it broadens, spreading out over a little basin and forming the now memorable Conemangh lake-a lake that was little more than a pond until a dam had been built at its mouth for the purpose of storing up its waters and increasing their depth of the banker's daughter, almost crushing her. At the same instant the flood rushed

economic purposes, and, when they failed as a motive, then for pleasure purposes. From this dam the South Fork is only mountain brook down to the village of South Fork, four miles distant, where it joins the Conemaugh river. The stream flows thence through a fertile region, but hemmed into narrow channels here and there by the abrupt walls of the foothills of the Alleghenies, southwest to Johnstown, where it is joined by Stony creek, another mountain stream that has its source in the mountains thirty miles to the southward From this point the stream winds with many an abrupt and serpentine turn in a northwesterly direction to Saltsburg, where it meets and joins with Loyalhanna creek, another mountain stream having its source in the Alleghenies, and they together form the Kiskiminitas river, that continues on in the same general direction to its confluence with the Allegheny river at Freeport, or William Penn Junction, thirty miles from Pittsburg. The Pennsylvania rail-road follows the windings of the rivers named, with frequent crossings, all the way from South Fork to Pittsburg, but the main line of the railroad lies nearly due east across country from Pittsburg to Blairsville Junction, twenty-five miles be-Blairsville Junction, twenty-five miles below Johnstown, where it strikes the Conemaugh river, and thereafter follows its
course through Bolivar, New Florence,
Nineveh, Sang Hollow, Johnstown, Conemaugh, Mineral Point and South Fork,
continuing thence easterly and northerly
to Cresson, Altoona and Tyrone.

An intimate personal friend of the Elder
family, o. Johnstown—several of the memhere of which are known to have been

bers of which are known to have been overwhelmed by the flood—states that the dam, the bursting of which has caused such the Cambria Iron Company. Mr. Elder was so satisfied ten years or more ago that the dam was unsafe, and was so apprehensive that just what has occurred would occur, that he began litigation with a view to either having the thing removed, or to compelling those responsible for it to put it into an entirely safe condition. He seems, however, to have had but little sympathy from his influential neighbors, and none at all from the men controlling the lake made by the damming up of the waters of South Fork. For his activity in the matter he was denounced as an alarmist and a crank while the fears of alarmist and a crank, while the fears of the Johnstown people were allayed by a statement to the effect that the dam must Some have gone to Bellefonte by rail, and | Company. As for Mr. Elder, the dam was a perpetual nightmare to him, as he clearly understood from its structure that it could bound passengers, started from Altoona at | not be secure; and his friend represents him as being always debating in his mind whether he ought not, as a matter of duty to the Montgomery bridge via Lockhaven. | to himself and to his family, abandon the beautiful home which he had made in Johnstown for a safer locality, in event of ultimate failure in his efforts to cause an

abatement of the peril.

The history of this dam is only partly told in the givings out with regard to it that have already been published, and, according to the statements of the gentleman re-ferred to, it never should have been per-mitted to exist under the conditions created by the club of wealthy Pittsburgers for whose sole delectation the Conemaugh lake was made by the backing up of the waters of the creek, until a great mass of water, over two miles broad, five miles long and a hundred feet deep, was gathered together in a rift of the mountains.

The dam, as has already been explained, was originally built for the storage of a supply of water for the Pennsylvania canal during the dry season. It seems to have been a pretty good construction of its par-ticular kind, and to have been sufficient for the purpose for which it was made, without being in any way a remarkable specimen of engineering skill. The dam was originally probably sixty-five feet in height, and it made a considerable pool in the broad meadow above it, through which wound the channel of the creek. During the of dead depositors. time it was in use for the canal purposes it was regarded as involving some peril to the country below, and on one occasion, at east, disaster seems to have been only averted by very prompt attention being given to warnings, and by an outlet being found for the pent-up waters. After the Pennsylvania Railroad Company penetrated that region, and the canal was disused, in order to prevent trouble on account of the lam, a great breach was made in the middle of it, through which the creek ran, and which restored the conditions in the meadow above very nearly to what they were

The creek always was as famous for its trout as it was for its picturesqueness, and this particular spot was a favorite roaming place for artists and a camping ground for sportsmen. The little pool left in the meadow, which had been the bottom of the old reservoir, suggested to one of the frequenters of the place the idea that, if the gap in the dam could be mended to some extent. so as to increase the capacity of the pool, the attractions of the camping ground would be added to. Out of this grew a proposition for the organization of a camping-out club, upon a stock company basis, the shares of stock to be put at \$100 each. This proposition seems to have inspired certain wealthy Pittsburgers with the notion that there was more in the scheme than was involved in the appropriation of the ground for the use of a few people who wanted to "rough it" under good auspices during the summer months, and so they organized a company, with the shares at \$1,000 each, and this company purchased the ground and pro-

before the dam was built.

One of the first things done by this com-It is claimed that this work, so far from being a creditable piece of engineering, which involved great care-taking and the use of all known scientific appliances for the obtaining of every possible security, was a thoroughly perfunctory performance, the filling-in being for the most part of loose stones and rubbish; so that this part of the work, when completed, left the dam in very much worse condition than it was originally. But, apart from this, the standing portions of the old dam were far advanced in decay, and were totally inadequate for the new work that they were called upon to do.

The company having, by their tinkerings of the dam, restored the pool and its condi-tions about to what they were before the break was made, went ahead with extensive improvements. The idea of enlarging the pool by further backing up the water, so is to form a large lake, appears to have rapidly gained favor, and the upshot of the whole business was that ultimately the height of the dam was increased to about ninety-five feet, thus forcing the water back into the gorge for five miles or more. In this way was formed the famous Cone-maugh lake, which, with its hotel and sum-

mer cottages, was a favorite summer resort of the wealthy Pittsburgers.

This increase in the height of the dam, which nearly doubled it, it must be understood was not made on the only kind of a structure that would have offered adequate security—that is, heavy dovetailed masonry securely keyed into the hills on each side, and provided with sufficient and reliable sluices—but it was piled on top of the badly-patched and well-rotted old dam. And this old dam, be it remembered, was never intended or expected in its best days to carry any such load as was put upon it when it was topped with this new work. Beyond all this it is claimed that the newold dam was in no way supplied with such sluice gates and other safety appliances as would have availed to save the valley below in the event of a break being threat-

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

The Tragic Fate of Banker John Dibert and Family, as Witnessed by a Son.

JOHNSTOWN, June 6 .- Of all the woeful incidents connected with the flood catastrophe, the fate of banker John Dibert's family ranks foremost among the most mournful. Mr. Dibert and his whole family, with the exception of one son, perished with the thousands that went down with the awful torrent. When the flood came sweeping down upon the doomed city, the banker gathered his family around him and prepared to meet death. They all crowded around the bay-window in the handsome three-story brick residence on Main street valley of death by the score, knowing full well that it was only a question of minutes, yea, seconds, until their turn would surely come, and they, too, with the multitude of dead and dying, would be hurled down the maddening tor-rent. Suddenly the big brick house began to waver, then shudder, when a large stone

the raging stream. While this was going on a most dramatic scene was being enacted at the home of William Dibert, the banker's married son. Both houses were located on the same street, and the son, from where he stood, could almost see the agony of his parents, and brothers, and sisters as they met their fate. The younger Dibert family—husband, wife and two children, girls, Laura and Flora, aged twelve and eight years, respectively—were forced from the ground floor of their home to the second floor, thence to the third, and finally to the roof, by the rapidly swelling torrents. Even on the roof they were half submerged by the water. When the water reached the roof of Will Dibert's residence, the family formed a circle, clasped their hands around each other's neck, and all bowed assent as the father said: "Let come what will, we will die together." On they held with a terrible fate staring them in the face, yet their courses never failed. They were their courage never failed. They were prepared for anything, and were determined that if one should go all would perish. Suddenly a ray of hope dawned upon them. The town was illuminated by the burning debris, and by the light they could see the water mark on the steeple of the Catholic church. The water had com-menced to recede. It continued, and their on Saturday the family were rescued, though almost naked. They had lost all but their lives. house stood the test. It never moved, and

Where the Responsibility Rests. JOHNSTOWN, June 6.-Thos. Jacobs, of Morrellville, is one of the oldest inhabitants in the Conemaugh valley. He said todisaster and ruin, was a cause of continual anxiety to them, and especially to Mr. Cyrus Elder, the well-known counselor of higher in 1837 than on last Friday, even after the dam had broken, "The whole trouble about this deplorable affair." he continued, "results from the narrowing of the channel of the river and the deflection of its natural course. I remember well," he continued, "when the channel ran down where the mill below the bridge now stands. The channel has been narrowed along its entire course through the town by the dumping of refuse along the banks during low water. The Conemaugh has always been a shallow stream. After heavy rain-falls it rises as rapidly as all mountain streams do. Its watershed is large and the hillsides so constituted that the water runs dows rapidly, causing quick rises and turbulent currents. Primarily I hold that the Cambria Iron Company is responsible for narrowing the channel; secondly, the South Fork Club, for not having made the dam secure beyond all possibility of a break, and especially when they caused the dam to be enlarged by raising the breast, and, thirdly, the Pennsylva-nia railroad for having constructed the viaduct with such low arches and with ribs calculated to catch pieces of drift wood if they happen to strike diagonally on the piers. The dam made by the gorge at the bridge is what engulfed the town.

> Deposits in the Johnstown Banks. Washington Post.

An important matter comes up for adjudication in respect to the affairs of the banks at Johnstown. As the flood did not come until after banking hours, it is presumable that their books and papers were locked in safes and vaults proof against flood or fire. Not so with their de-positors. Hundreds of them have been swept to their deaths, often whole families, leaving neither kith nor kin to claim their property. What becomes of these deposits? The national banks will be looked after by

Why the Rich Were Drowned.

Philadelphia Press. Walter S. Ottinger, of the Cambria works in this city, came to town from Merchantville, N. J., in company with nearly a score of others simply to buy a paper. His relations to Johnstown are such that he was able to speak by authority. He said: "It is the best people-the wealthier and middle classes-who must have gone. These lived in the center of the town; the 6,000 operatives lived generally on Prospect hill, and they may be safe. It was very natural that the plant should have been where it was. It is close to the iron mines and at the junction of two streams. Heretofore, in cases of floods, the people have simply retired to the second stories of their homes and waited for the waters to go down. You can easily see how this would result in their deaths."

Notes of Passing Events. Miss Clara Barton and the Children's Aid Society have got into effective operation. Notices are posted asking for carpenters stone-masons and brick-layers, but they do

not materialize. Large quantities of sulphate of iron were placed in various parts of the ruined city yesterday as a disinfectant. A live horse, with harness on, but so bad-

ly injured that it had to be shot, was taken phe of wrecked houses yesterda William Mills, the 100-yards sprinter, who belongs in Watertown Mass, and who has a record of 1014 seconds, was last heard from

in Johnstown, just before the disaster, and it is thought he is among the victims. Yesterday a band-satchel containing \$91 in cash, deeds for \$26,000 in property, and \$10,000 in insurance policies was found Mrs. Lizzie Dignam was the owner, and both she and her husband perished in the

A young lad named Eddie Fisher, whose mother, and brothers and sisters had lost their lives in the flood, yesterday committed suicide, while in a fit of despond-ency, by hurling himself from the top of a

Gloom black as ink settled over Johnstown as the sun went down, last night, the colored lanterns of the railroaders being about the only relief to the darkness. Supt. Duncan, of the Allegheny County Light Company, is still here awaiting the arrival of his engine, dynamos, etc., which have been blockaded in the Pennsylvania freight yards west of town.

OPENING THE PURSE-STRINGS.

Further Contributions from New York-Gov. Beaver's Summary of the Situation. New York, June 6 .- Jay Gould has sub-

scribed \$1,000 for the Johnstown sufferers. Mayor Grant received the following from Governor Beaver this morning, dated Har-

We succeeded in reaching Williamsport last evening, with seven car-loads of provisions by ferrying the rivertwice. This averts the present danger of lack of food. The area of the flooded district increases. The city of Lockhaven is in a distressing plight. Reservoirs and bridges are destroyed, and the city is entirely covered with water, and provisions and other supplies utterly ruined. We hope to reach them with provisions to-day, as we did Williamsport yesterday. Both cities need supplies of clothing of all kinds and bedding. Johnstown is being well supplied in these respects, but the work of clearing away these respects, but the work of clearing away the wreck and putting things in order will be one of weeks. We will need further help of all kinds for a few days. Our money will be husbanded as much as possible for the future exigencies, which will be quite as pressing as the present ones. Our charitable institutions are opening wide their doors for orphans and those otherwise afflicted. Let me thank your people again for the large-hearted generosity which they have manifested toward our people. I hope there may never be an occasion in New York to return in kind.

JAMES A. BEAVER. Mayor Grant this afternoon asked Gov-ernor Beaver if portable houses would be useful. In a few minutes Governor Beaver sent a reply stating that they would be very useful, as the supply of tents was in-adequate. The following telegram, at 4 P. M., was sent to Governor Beaver: You can draw on Mr. J. Edward Simmons,

treasurer of the Conemaugh relief fund, for \$50,-000 whenever you need the money. HUGH J. GRANT, Mayor.

Mrs. Henry C. Miner and E. B. De Frese, representing the committee on entertainment of the Conemangh relief fund, reported to-day that the entire musical and theatrical profession had volunteered their | money services to the relief of the sufferers in the | days. flooded districts.

The relief fund of the Mayor of this city has reached \$163,345. The Chamber of Commerce fund is \$42,000. Philadelphia Raises Its Total to \$600,000.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.-Cash contributions to the Johnstown relief fund continue to pour in, and a conservative estimate of

this city places the grand total at \$600,000, of which the banking house of the Drexels holds \$366,000. Fiftyfive car-loads of goods have already been started. As soon as immediate needs can be satisfied, a conference between the Governor, the Mayors of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and representatives of the relief committees of New York, Boston and other cities will be held, and a definite and systematic plan for the distribution of the money contributions will be arranged. This meeting will probably be held in this city on Saturday next. An Appeal from Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 6.—The general relief committee in this city gives out the

following to-night: struction, take out the corpses and the carcasses of dead animals, and place the city in safe sani-tary condition. This will cost double the amount now in the hands of the committee, which does not include the relief for the suffering and desti-tute, which is very great, all of which has been carefully attended to.

The destitute are brought to this city, fed, clothed, housed or sent free to friends all over the land. We ask that the generous subscriptions which are coming from all over the country be continued until sufficient funds are provided to complete the above work, of which due notice will be given through the press.

WILLIAM MCCRARY, Chairman.

The amount so far received by the general relief committee is between \$250,000 and \$300,000. Among the heavy contributors are Andrew Carnegie, Geo. Westinghouse and the Standard Oil Company, who gave \$15,000, \$15,000 and \$10,000 respectively.

An Appeal to Catholic Knights. NEW ORLEANS, La., June 6 .- Contributions are being made at many points in this State and Mississippi for the relief of Johnstown, Pa. In this city the Cotton Exchange committee have raised \$2,000, and other contributions have been made. The following appeal was issued to-day:

NEW ORLEANS, June 6.

To All Branches Catholic Knights of America-The appalling disaster at Conemaugh val y is humanity's sorest affliction, freighted with universal sorrow, and commanding the promptest and most generous response from the human family to relieve the distress and assuage the anguish of our countrymen of Pennsylvania Catholic Knights of America have no small share in this great responsibility, and each Knight should at once make liberal contributions to a relief fund to be forwarded to brother John J O'Rourke, secretary State Council, No. 72, Christian street, Philadelphia, by your local lodge treasurer, for proper distribution. Special branch meetings should be convened to accomplish the desired object, as expedition is all im-JAMES DAVID COLEMAN, Supreme President.

Sympathy from Foreign Lands.

BERLIN, June 6.—The Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, in an editorial, to-day, on the Johnstown floods, closes with a call upon German generosity in aid of the sufferers. "America," it says, "has never been slow or niggardly in responding to the yoice of distress when it arose in Europe. Let us now show Americans that Germans, too, can be generous.'

The North German Gazette, speaking of the Johnstown calamity, says: "The Amer-icans are always charitable. The condition of the sufferers by the Johnstown flood demands German assistance."

VIENNA, June 6.—A fund has been opened here for the relief of the Pennsylvania flood sufferers. The committee having the fund in charge has requested the use of the Stadt Park for a festival for the benefit of the fund.

Paris, June 6 .- Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the United States minister, announces that the fund being raised at the legation for the relief of the sufferers by the flood at Johnstown now amounts to \$10,000.

Chosen Friends Called Upon. CHICAGO, June 6.-William G. Morris, su preme trustee and acting councilor of the order of Chosen Friends, issued the following to-day:

To the Councils, Officers and Members: Friends—The dreadful calamity of flood and fire at Johnstown, in which thousands have lost their lives, appeals to every lover of the race for assistance. Recognizing the principles upon which the order of Chosen Friends is founded, we ask every member to practice its watch-words now by donating liberally to the relief and succorrect our unfortunate country and succorrect our uniform and s cor of our unfortunate countrymen.

Let your contributions be collected by council. and forwarded to Mayor DeWitt C. Cregier, of Chicago, to be sent to the proper authorities for distribution. Act quickly in this great emer-

An Unconstitutional Appropriation. Boston, June 6.-The decision of the Attorney-general regarding the constitutionality of the resolution passed, under suspension of the rules, by both houses of the Legislature, appropriating \$30,000 for the relief of the flood sufferers, was received by the House this afternoon. The Attorneygeneral states that the act, as passed, is unconstitutional. The Legislature will, of course, accept the decision, and, as final adjournment is close at hand, the matter of an appropriation for this purpose will have to be dropped.

At noon, subscriptions received by Kidder, Peabody & Co., for the Johnstown sufferers, amounted to \$68,000.

Collecting Clothing at Washington. WASHINGTON, June 6.—The work of gathering clothing from house to house, to-day, yielded three big vans full, weighing about a ton. Mr. L. S. Emery has been sent to Johnstown to take charge of supplies from here. The citizens' committee has sent about twenty-five large boxes of clothing to Johnstown.

General Manager Alvey, of the Baltimore & Ohio, says that seven or eight car-loads more of clothing and provisions will be sent to-night. The B. & O. lines are clear, and their special relief trains make the distance from here in about eight hours.

Relics Found in the Floating Drift. PORTSMOUTH, O., June 6.-A large num ber of relies of the Johnstown disaster were picked up here in the floating drift. A Sciotoville a pocket-book containing \$5.26 a set of silver spoons marked "S. Y. bank book of the First National of Johnstown, with a credit to Nathan Dyer, and two locks of hair, mementoes of lost loved ones, were found.

Collections at Various Points. VALPARAISO, Ind., June 6 .- Many relatives of Valparaiso people were lost in the Conemaugh valley flood. The Freemasons here are raising funds for aid. A concert will also be given to raise money for that purpose. The Pennsylvania Company borrowed to-day thirty passenger cars from the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway and thirty passenger cars from the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. All the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad carpenters have been taken to Johns-

BALTIMORE, June 6.—Capt. W. G. Forster, inspector of rifle practice in the Fifth Regiment, has organized a relief corps to go to Johnstown and aid in the work of clearing up the debris and looking for the dead. Already twenty have volunteered to go. Most of them are members of the Fifth Regiment, and, while the corps will be known as the Fifth Regiment Corps, outsiders are asked to join also.

COLUMBUS, Ind., June 6.—At a meeting of citizens held here last night, a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the relief of the Johnstown, Pa., sufferers. The Cerealine Manufacturing Company has donated \$200, and nearly \$1,000 was raised to-day. The merchants of this city have forwarded a large quantity of provisions Marion, Ind., June 6.- The citizens of

Marion have responded generously to the call for aid from Johnstown. To-day, as a result of the work done by soliciting com-mittees, the Board of Trade sent \$500 in cash and a thousand dollars' worth of clothing and provisions to the scene of the dis-

CONNERSVILLE, Ind., June 6.- The citizens of this city have contributed about \$200 and the Knights of Pythias lodges \$50 in cash, and forwarded the same, for the relief of the Johnstown sufferers. More money and clothing will be sent in a few WHEELING, W. Va., June 6.—Wheeling's contribution to the Johnstown relief fund

has reached, up to this evening, a total of \$8,003.30 in cash, besides clothing, etc. A car-load of nails was sent from here to

into the house and carried the family down the total amount so far collected in ooo. Further amounts will be added by the raging stream.

warded promptly. GREENSBURG, June 6.-Greensburg Lodge, No. 36, Freemasons, at a meeting on Tuesday, ordered \$25 sent to the sufferers in the fated Conemaugh valley, and the same was forwarded to the proper authorities yester-

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 6.—A meeting of citizens was held to-night, and \$400 subscribed in aid of the Pennsylvania sufferers. A committee was appointed to raise additional subscriptions.

SHELBYVILLE, June 6.—The sum of \$200 was sent from this city, to-day, to the sufferers at Johnstown, Pa. More money, with clothing and provisions, will follow in a few days. MATTOON, Ill., June 6.—Matteon people have to-day swelled their donation for the

Johnstown, Pa., sufferers to \$300, outside of

the aid expected to be forwarded through secret lodges. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., June 6.—Mc-Pherson Post, G. A. R., No. 7, of this city, has sent \$25 to the Johnstown, Pa., flood

Bourson, Ind., June 6.—One car-load of provisions and clothing was forwarded to the Johnstown sufferers from this place to-day.

CINCINNATI. June 6.-Cash contributions through the Chamber of Commerce relief committee for Johnstown, to date, are

ERIE, Pa., June 6.-Erie's committees have collected over \$10,000 for the relief of the Conemaugh sufferers. CONCORD, N. H., June 6.-The Legislature, to-day, appropriated \$10,000 for the Conemaugh sufferers.

ALONG THE RIVERS.

Great Destruction Wrought in Williamsport and Neighboring Towns.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., June 6.-The people breathe a little easier now that all apprehensions of further suffering from hunger have been dissipated. The seven cars of supplies brought up yesterday evening by the Secretary of the Commonwealth are ready to be unloaded, and work will begin some time to-day. The track is not repaired far enough to bring the cars opposite the center of the city, and boats cannot get down to where they are. Before evening they will be reached. The Mayor this morning telegraphed the Governor that enough provisions are on the way to last our people for several days. The relief committee has been exceedingly busy, and is constantly finding cases of suffering. The cash contributions from our own citizens amount to \$12,000. A dispatch from Grand Forks, D. T., says a car-load of grain has been sent from there to our sufferers. The track on the Linden branch will be completed to-day, and trains can then run through to Tyrone. The river is now down to seven feet at this place.

The body of Calyin Miller, who has been

missing since the Maynard-street bridge went down, has been found at Montours-ville, four miles below here. This makes two lives only lost at the Maynard-street bridge instead of the large number which was falsely reported as having been drowned there. Advices coming in show that the loss of property has been very heavy in all places near here. Morris, Tioga county, is a total wreck. Many mills, dwellings and other buildings were swept away. The Pine C reek railroad has suffered greatly. The track is torn away and a large amount of the bank was washed out just west of this city, and all along up to Blackwell's and beyond. At Sallades-burg much damage was done. Houses and mills were flooded, and in some instances moved and greatly injured. The plank road was torn up, bridges were carried away, and great destruction caused at every point. All along the line of the Philadelphia & Reading track through this city destruction meets the eye. Many cars were lifted from the track and torn to pieces. The number of houses taken away or toppled into heaps of rubbish cannot yet be stated, but it is quite large. Along the entire river front going west from Pine street, debris is piled, and in some places extends up to Third street, and even further into the heart of the city. In the district above Hepburn the lumber and other drift are piled half as high as the houses. The force of the water can be imagined when it is stated that a car loaded with coal was carried a distance of five miles, and left sticking out of a piece of the

The clothing which has been called for is badly needed, as so many have lost all but what they had on, even that being wet and no chance being afforded to dry it. Some large mills are still filled with homeless people, and freight cars and improvised shanties are used by others. The tents sent will be extremely welcome, but they may not be obtained in time to get them erected to-day. The weather is cold at present, which makes it severe for those with little which makes it severe for those with little shelter, although it is thought to be fortunate for the health of the people, as a hot sun with so much filth might have a bad

Word has been received from the Crescent nail-works, on the Northern Central railway, that the place has been nearly all washed away. Many of the houses and a part of the nail-works are gone. The population took reffuge in a church on the side hill. and are left entirely destitute. A few sacks of flour, which B. F. Carter and a few others had, were distributed, and some has since been carried in over the mountain. Most of the men of the town have gone to work along the railroad helping in repairing it, but their families are left staying wherever they can find shelter. About sixty people are in destitution.

Drowned Near Lockhaven.

LOCKHAVEN, Pa., June 6 .- Only one per son is known to have drowned in Lockhaven, but in the county the list of dead numbers twenty-eight. The names of the persons drowned, with their former postoffice address, are as follows:

Lockhaven, James Gilford; Wayne town-ship, Wm. Confer, wife and three children; two children of Jacob Koshner; Clinton-dale, Robert Armstrong and sister; Mockey-ville, John Harter, Andrew R. Hein, wife and two girls; Salona, Alex. Whiting and wife, Wm. Emerheiser and wife, widow of Henry Snyder; Cedar Springs, wife of M. Luther Seyler, and three children, (Mr. Seyler was rescued from a tree, and his wife's dead body lodged on a drift pile within two rods of the tree where Seyler was clinging); wife of Chas. Cole and two children, wife

of Clem Barner and two children.

Nearly all of the bodies of those drowned have been recovered. The damage in the county, including Lockhaven, will reach millions of dollars. Both reservoirs that supply water for the city gave way, and : water famine seemed imminent, but that danger is over, and water is being turned into the main pipes from the stream itself.

There is no gas or electric light.

The people are cheered to-day by news that aid is offered and the sympathy of the country extended. Robert I. Fleming is treasurer of the relief fund. Danger threatens now from sickness, if the weather grows hot before the filth can be removed from the city. All dead animals were removed at once. A number of manufactur-ing establishments which are on high ground are running again, but the hundreds of men who found employment in the lumber manufacture are idle, with no prospect of work for them.

Forty Lives Lost in One County. PHILADELPHIA, June 6. - Telegraphic communication was opened with Bellefonte this evening. The Associated

Press correspondent there telegraphs: About forty lives have been lost in this (Center) county. The damage to property will reach a million and a half of dollars. Details will be sent soon.

The Fastest Trains in the World. Philadelphia Press.

"The fastest regular express trains in the United States," said an eminent railroad man, "are now in transit daily between Philadelphia and Washington. They run of an average speed of nearly forty-five miles an hour covering the entire run. Of course, a part of the distance is made at a much higher rate of speed—not less than by the recent frosts, rain, hail and snow-sixty-five miles an hour."

"Are there any regular express trains in the world that make faster time?" "Yes; on two of the English roads this record is equaled and surpassed over long distances.

"Will American locomotives ever attain a speed of one hundred miles an hour?" Johnstown yesterday.

"Not until the locomotives, cars and tracks are built differently. There is no comfort, not to speak of safety, in travel-community ing faster than sixty miles an hour."

Conemaugh valley have increased to \$10,-



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL FOREVER.

One of the Worst of Swindles Practiced in Paris on Foolish Women.

Courier des Etats Unis. It is only a short time since a sorceress was the cause of much trouble in many Parisian families. Crowds of women sold their jewels to turn the proceeds over to "Sarah, the Enamelist." Sarah had found the way of procuring as many accomplices as customers. One of her victims told me her misfortunes one rainy evening. "I see now," said she with a sigh, "that I must give up the pomps and pride of this world. And still it is so nice to be admired! It is so sweet to be sought after, to be followed. to receive declarations, billets doux and bouquets! A woman has great difficulty in resigning herself to the role of a mere spec-She resists the wrinkle of the forehead and fills in the crevice. She puts rouge on her lips and black on her eyebrows. She no longer has the haughty smile of youth. From a queen she becomes a subject, and her smile has challenges that are full of humility. Fancy, one morning the letter carrier brought me the

following prospectus: The secret of youth. Beauty preserved up to the last day by the method of Mme. Sarah, 21

Five hundred enameled women now brave the ravages of time, which it is impossible to contend with if this method is not employed. With care and skillful application of Mme. Sarah's system, the reduction of ages is accomplished in the following manner: A woman of 60 is brought back to 45, a woman of 50 to 33, a woman of 40 to 22, and a woman

In all cases and all ages the most rebellious skin is softened to take on the tone and firmness of porcelain. Treatment by subscription and by contract. The victim heaved another sigh, and after applying a handkerchief to her eyes

"I tried everything, L'Eau Virginal, L'Eau des Odalisques, Elixir Theo, and emptied bottles of Poudre des Sultanes and pots of Creme des etoiles; but I had not yet thought of porcelain. After all, I thought, since industry has succeeded in giving brilliancy and eclat to a common vessel, why should I doubt the science of an inspired woman? I jumped into a carriage, saying to the driver, '21 Place de la Con-

"The apartments of Sarah were furnished with an extraordinary luxury. A sweet perfume impossible to describe, a sort of mixture of natural flowers, extract of iris and neroli, seemed to indicate that I was really in the sanctuary of beauty. I seated myself upon a canopy. My heart began to beat violently. Was I really to become once more young and beautiful? I was only thirty-seven years old, and it seemed cruel to be obliged to already regret the past. At last a door opened and Mme. Sarah appeared, She was dazzling. 'Here, madame,' said she, 'are the photographs of the last persons who have come here for the restora-tion of their beauty.' There were some of all clases in the album of the enameler. What,' said I, 'can it be possible that Mlle. X., of the Comedie Francaise, is porcelain? 'Yes Madame, she is enameled from head to foot. For the face, the neck and the shoulders, the fee is 2,000 francs; for the entire body, 6,000. Here is the form of Mlle, ... before treatment and there it is after.

The difference is striking., "'Well, madame,' said I, 'I have not 2,000 francs with me just at present, but I will come back to-morrow. We will commence with the face.'

"'I will take your name,' said Sarah, turning over her register. 'Let me see. To-morrow, Tuesday, my whole day is oc-'That is unfortunate.'

"'Oh, madame, the operation is not completed in a day. It is necessary at first to prepare the skin. Several sittings will be necessary. Wednesday at 11 o'clock. Will that suit you?" "Yes, that will do.'
"Well, I sent my chambermaid to sell a

bundle of old jewels, and she brought me back 5,000 francs. It wasn't enough for the entire body, but it was sufficient for the "On Wednesday, the appointed day, Sarah gave me a gentle washing with a lotion, and bathed my face with a fine linen cloth sat-

urated in clear rose-water. Then she gave me a rendezvous for the next day. I gave her the 2,000 francs agreed upon, and for six weeks she made me pay in addition five louis for each sitting. But I could notice no change. When I complained, Sarah showed me colored photographs.
"'But,' said I, 'you are compelling me to come now for a considerable time; when will I be finished?' 'You are very difficult to treat,' said she. 'You have a refractory skin. I have

taken nineteen little block spots from your

nose, and you have still thirty-seven there. I have rejuvenated a portion of the fore-head, but the temples resist. If you wish to come to a serious result, you must sub-"'How much will you take me for?'
"'Let it go at 500 francs a month.' "I went down stairs much put out. All

the objects that I could dispense with had been sold, one after another." "And you gave it up?"
"I had to. Now, I am going to an Italian

doctor, whose specialty is to bring back the color to the cheeks." "What, again at it?" "Oh, this one is no charlatan. He only asks pay when the result is accomplished." "But he sells you something, doesn't he?"

"Little flasks with grains in them." "And they cost how much?" "Thirty francs." "And how many have you taken up to

"Seventy-one!" The Usual Fishing Party.

Pfeiffer: "Are you sure you brought every, thing we need?" Heoffer: "Yes, I've got a dozen bottles of wine, the same amount of beer, a pint of brandy, a whole lot of things to eat, and games of all kinds." Pfeiffer: "And the fishing tackle?" Heoffer: "No, by George, I forgot that. Well, that doesn's

Something New in Kissing. Kearney County (Neb.) Democrat.

Onion parties are fashionable in Nebraska. Six girls stand in a row, while one bites a small chunk out of an onion and a young man pays 10 cents for a guess as to which one it was. If he guesses right he gets to kiss the other five, but if he doesn't he is only allowed to kiss the one with the onion-scented breath. This amusement is said to be highty popular with Nebraska young folks.

Even the Grasshoppers Are Damaged. Milwankee Sentinel.

The grasshopper crop, which a short time ago threatened to be the principal one some parts of Minnesota, h storms. The grasshopper should be on his guard against early springs. They are delusion and a snare.

A FAIR trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula, salt rheum, or any affection caused by impure blood or low state of the